ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA.

COTTON FIRM AND STEADY.

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS QUIET.

Dates: Liverpool, July 31; London and Payle, 30th.

The British Mail steamer Africa sailed from Liverpool at 11 o'clock A. M. on Saturday, July 51, with 60 passengers and the usual malls, and arrived at this port about 10 o'clock yesterday morning There have been no arrivals nor departures of transatlantic steamships at Liverpool since the salling of the Pacific on the 28th. On the 31st of July at 6 P. M., passed

the Cunard steamship Asia, from New York for Liver pool. Same time saw the packet-ship Montezuma, from New-York for Liverpool.

On the 7th of August at 1 o'clock P. M., exchanged signals with bark Lady of the Lake, bound east. Same time saw the British bark Statesman, of Yarmouth, N. S., bound east.

On the 10th inst. at 10 A. M., exchanged signals with the British ship Speed. At 2 P. M. passed bark Olive, both vessels bound east.

On the 11th at midnight, passed steamship Europa, for Liverpool.

The U. S. Mail steamship Washington. Fitch, from New-York, July 17, arrived off Cowes on

The news by the Africa is comparatively

unimportant. The following persons came passengers

in the Africa:

Mrs. Murray, Mr. Gurney, Mr. Oridge, Miss Collier, Mr. Arnold and Isdy, Lady Wilson, Mr. Oridli and Isdy, D. B. Arnold and Isdy, Lot Wilson, Mr. Oridli and Isdy, D. B. Welsington and Isdy, Jose Valirube and Isdy, Dr. Small and Isdy, H. Carter, H. Mitchell, E. Wheyatt, S. M. Aitkin, W. Brunner, H. Starr, Mr. Law, H. Domett, Mr. Baduall, Mr. Scott, H. Powell, W. Jackson, N. P., H. M. Jackson, R. Arnold, J. MacMaster, Capt. Johnson, S. Word, M. Dashwood, J. T. Clea, Lieut, Col. Stack, Ensign Campbell, J. Bingaskill, J. Pope, P. Frances, U. Lasning, Mr. Hillhouse, Mr. Mellis, C. Street, Col. Child, J. P. Waite and servt, E. M. Curtis, Mr. McIntosh, A. Gingneir and friend, J. W. Jung, C. Kennedy, S. Harris, S. A. S. Koyle, A. McHardy, J. S. Wa'sh, J. Floim, C. H. Malcolm, H. Carbuckle, Mr. Drew, Mr. Roe—Total, 50. in the Africa:

ENGLAND.

English Politics, Austrian and French Affairs. orrespondence of The N. Y Tribune. London, Friday, July 30, 1852.

The elections are nearly completed and much speculation is going on as to the probable results in the ensuing Parliament. Protection having been abandoned by the Ministry, it is difficult to see how Lord Derby can be ousted from the Goverrment. The Tories, out of office for many years, fight now simply for the spoils, for patronage, not for principles; and after all, though in minority, they are the most compact and numerous party in Parliament, and therefore able to meet the first attacks of the Opposition. Coalitions of different parties are not very popular in England, and a vote of want of confidence is not probable in the present state of public opinion. So much the less is it probable as the appearance of the potato disease in Ireland makes any attempt to protect agriculture by a duty on foreign corn entirely impossible. But there is no doubt that Lord Derby cannot maintain himself in the long run. His Cabinet will fall by its own weakness, after a short duration, probably on the question of Parliamentary reform. Bribery and riots in England, and intimidation by Protestant land-owners and Roman Catholic Priests in Ireland have been experienced in so many instances, in the late elections, that public opinion cannot any longer submit to the present state of representation.

The Foreign Department of the Administration is again exciting interest. Englishmen have been insulted in Tuscany, in Rome, in Naples, in Turkey, and Lord Malmesbury has not been able to obtain redress. It is more than probable that he will be obliged to resign his office, to be replaced by Lord Stratford. And it is high time that the management of foreign affairs should fall into experienced hands, for the approaching marriage of the French President and his assuming the title of Emperor in the course of this year will be regarded as acts of hostility by the despotic powers. A protocol regulating the conduct of Russia, Austria and Prussia, for this contingency, has appeared in the English papers, and though the form in which it has been published seems to be appeared. ryphal, yet there is no doubt whether, that the

bstauce of it is correct. By chance I have received some valuable information about the social state of Austria, as it has been during the last year. The system of free trade having been partially introduced, and the prohitions and duties of 60 per cent. removed, Vienna is now stocked with English cotton and French silks. Home manufactures have materially de-clined, and the celebrated rilk establishment of Mr. Hornboatel, Minister of Commerce in 1848 has been reduced, and now produces none but the coarsest silks. The book trade is kept down by the police restrictions, so much that even Prince Windischgratz and Marshal Haynau have applied in vain to the police for permission to produce the Memoirs of Gen. Görgey. Prince Windischgrätz complained to the Emperor of this behavior of the police, but the Emperor found that the offi-cials did their duty, and offered to loan the Field Marshal his own copy to read, on the condition that he should return it. As long as Baron Kraus was the Minister of Finance, the Jew Epstein was the real Minister. Prince Schwarzenberg placed the most implicit confidence in his advice, though he knew that Epstein was a notorious stockjobber, and accessible to bribes. The Jesuits are again introduced into Austria, and proselvt ism is carried on on a most extensive scale. The Seraphine society, patronized by the Court, has no other object than to extend Catholicism among the Protestants of Austria; and its most active member, the man, in fact, in whose hands all the threads of the Jesuitical plot are concentrated, it our Consul, Mr. SCHWARZ, the greatest enemy

our Consul, Mr. Schwarz, the greatest enemy of the two isms—Republicanism and Patriotism.

The expulsion of the English Missonaries from Pesth is in accordance with this new tendency of the Government, which has returned to the creed of the Rudolphs and Ferdinands and Philips—that religious freedom leads to political freedom, and that without Catholicism and hereditary birthright there is no safety for social order. In this respect, I recommend to your attention the prorespect, I recommend to your attention the protocol which I have mentioned, though, as I have remarked, the wording is not entirely exact. It is a document of great importance, and confirms what Gov. Kossuth has expressed so emphatical ly, that the absolutist powers do not feel them-selves safe as long as the right of nations to govern themselves is recognized.

In Italy and in Hungary arrests are of daily oc-

ice. Austria is unable to make converts to litical creed in either country; but in the affeir of the Zollverein, there is no doubt that she manages better than Prussia, and her diplomacy has learned something from the Russians, who are, beyond doubt, the first diplomatists of the

The election returns for the United hingeom are now in, with two exceptions, yet, singularly enough, no two of the leading papers agree even on the main fact whether the Derby Ministry has or has not a workley. on the main fact whether the Derby Ministry has or more on the main fact whether the Derby Ministry has or more not a working majority. The Moraing Chronicle says the new House contains \$56 Ministerialists and 367 Anti-Ministerialists, leaving the Ministry in a minority of Anti-Ministerialists. And Ministerialist, leaving the Ministry in a minority of \$1. The Morning Herald states the roturns at 347 Ministerialists, 334 Opposition, giving the Ministry a majority of 43. The Globe has 331 Free Traders and Liberals, 286 Derbylice, 36 neutral—which, giving Government the advantage of all the neutrals, leaves them is a 345 Derbylice, leaving the Ministry in a minority of \$1. Truth, as usual, will probably be found between the two extremes. It is expected that the new Paillament will assemble about the third week in October.

At the Circuit Court of Ministry in the Court of the c

At the Circuit Court at Warwick, on the 28th, the cause of Constant Derra de Moroda re.
George Dawson, Henry Witon Tyndail, Richard Poyton and Arthur Ryland, was heard before Baron Alderson and a special Jury. The plaintiff, Constant Derea it will be remembered, was arrested in Mr. Tyrdail's bouse, at Eirmingham, on a charge of false pretenses,

along with the Baroness Von Beck, whose death in a police cell caused considerable feeling at the time, the more so that it has since appeared the Baroness was really what she protended to be. Madame Von Beck was authoress of the work Personal Adventures of a Lady during the late War of Independence in Hungary, and was about to publish another book on Hungarian affairs. With this intention, she want to Biraham accounts. this letention she went to Birmlagham, accompa nied by the plaintiff, to solicit subsectations, and when there, received £1 4/ from George Dawson, who is a lecturer and dissenting clergyman, and was also favited lecturer and dissenting ciergyman, and was to his (Dawson's) house, as well as to Tyndail's. Subsequently these parties lodged sindavits with a magistrate that the Baroness and companion were other than they assumed to be, and both were arreated and conveyed to assumed to be, and both were arreated. The Baroness died assumed to a charge of false pretenses. The Bayoness died in the ante-room of the Police Court, and the prisoner was discharged, and now brought this action to clear his own and deceased friend's character. After a length-ened hearing the plaintiff was nonsulted in consequence of defective evidence.

Another action, tried at the same Court, Another action, tried at the same Court, before Baren Alderson and a common Jury, was a suit for libel, brought by Henry Box Brown against Mr. Smith, proprietor and Editor of the Wolcerhampton Herald. Mr. Smith had visited Brown's "Panorama of Slavery," and in a critique thereupon, stated that the Panorama, and the lecture that accompanied it, were gross exaggerations, presenting a picture of Slavery and the Southers. States totally at variance with the representations of intelligent travellers. On a second occasion, Mr. S. commented still more strongly on the exhibition and exhibitor, and his remarks had the effect of examining the houses. In coarse of the hearbition and exhibitor, and his remarks had the effect of materially thinning the houses. In coarse of the hear-ing, it came out that Brown was making from £50 to £70 per week! The Jury found a verdict for the plainuff—damages £100.

Among the new undertakings recently Among the new undertakings recently brought forward is one called the Vegetable Gas-light Company. The gas has been in use for some months at Eton School, Harrow Railway station, town of Black-pool and other places. Sir J. Herschel, Master of the Mint, publishes a letter, approving of the discovery.

It is announced that the Austrian Lloyd's

Company have concluded agreements with the Feninsular and Oriental Company, which is expected to remove all the impediments that have hitherto existed in the Trieste route to india.

It is proposed to hold at Sheffield an ex-

hibition of metal manufactures in all their manifold branches.

A race is spoken of as about to come off between the yacht America, and the yachts Arrow (winner of the Queen's cup) and Alarm, for a large stake, the course to be round the isle of Wight. The Vestal pacht, built on the model of the America, has just succeeded in carrying off the prize at the Ryde regatta.

[Since writing the above we learn that on the 2th, the America, when running into Plymouth barbor, came into collision with a fishing smack, and went aground for some hours, in an ebb tide. Tackles were run from her mathead to the floating bridge to keep her upright. It is thought her copper will be camaged, and hull and maste strained by the accident.

The herring fishery on the north-eastern coast of Scotland has been very duli the past week. Only 1,300 crans were landed, being only one-third of

Some of the papers are making merry Some of the papers are making merry over an anecdote they have fished up of Lerd Derby. It seems that twenty-seven years ago he was Chairman of a Committee appointed to examine into the state of steam navigation, when Mr. Stephenson, the engineer, incidentally spoke of the possibility of steamers one day cressing the Atlantic. "Good heavens!" cried his Lordship, "what do you say? If steamships cross the At-lantic I will eat the boiler of the first boat!" In absence of any better joke, they now call on him to full in his

The quarterly returns of marriages, births and deaths in England for the quarter to 31s March, has just been published; the numbers are as follows: Marriages, 32,933 couples; births, 152,136; deaths, 100,813. In neither case is there any remarkable departure from an average.

With respect to the crops. The Mark

Lane Express, a good authority in agricultural matters, says: "The reports from the agricultural districts are almost without exception of a satisfactory character. Scarcely a complaint is heard from any quarter, and should the mouth of August prove moderately propi-tious, the present promise of more than usual abundance will be certain to be fully realized."

IRELAND.

Royal Movements-The Elections-Riots.

DUBLIS, Friday, July 30, 1852.

The Queen, on her part, accompanied by her Prince Consort, and the youthful hopes of the Nation, is cruising away in the channel, taking, so the court papers say, the most popular of British Queens, Elizabeth, for her model. If she do so in all other things, as well as in her love of sailing, the Prince and the attendant ministers will have a ticklish time of it. However, so little is there of armaments or fears of invasion that she is merely attended by as many steamers as form a guard of honor; and those who know all the movements of Royalty,-who, when Parliament is sitting, write cabinet scerete, and at other times, the purposes of the Royal household, to their respective newspapers, in " private letters," thoughts" of great names-pity they had not kept them private-will have it, that the Royal cortege and the French Channel fleet will pop in at Queenstown for the Cork Exhibition at the same time. And then " Hev for the Highlands," a sojourn at Balmoral, till the Autumnal session of Parliament shall summon her again to the Metropolis for she will open it in person, so we are assured, on the same high authority, to show her favor for the Derby Administration, whose popularity in the country is matter of great consolation to her toyal tosom.

Recrimination, calculation. Wherever a party has lost there is a dreadful outery about riot and infinidation-against the priests, for instance, in Cork, Longford and Westmenth,-against the landlords in Down, Monaghan and Dublin. The truth is, the intimidation and undue influence were not-what our Irish reciprocity is usually said to be-all of one side. All parties did their utmost: none were very choice of weapons-on the one side the "office," on the other the "altar," on both the bludgeon: freedom of election was nowhere. But hosts of petitions are in preparation on all sorts of grounds,—want of qualification, un-dua influence, and the like,—and there will be some amusing disclosures before the election committees, if a tithe of the stories published shall be

authenticated.

However, while much of the riotous doings on both sides looked formidable, chiefly on paper,— and there was as little of the violence as of the fan of the olden time in the actual conflicts,—there was one scene truly deplorable, at Six-mile Bridge, in Clare. A large body of Col. Vandeleur's (Tory) voters were passing under strong military escort, —it having been rumored that they were to be forcibly carried off,-when an immense mob as sailed the soldiers, who fired,-whether compelled to do so in self-defence is warmly disputed, for and against—and killed six and wounded eight.

In Meath, it is said, is a choice specimen of in-eratitude: Lucas, of The Tablet, was placed by Dr. Cautwell, the R. C. Bishop, and his Clergy, at the head of the poll-not only over Grattan, who, in spite of his claims from long service, great devotedness, and hereditary fame, was nowhere, but even over Corbally, the other successful candidate, a gentleman of great property, universally popular, and of the Roman Catholic religion. But he was the chosen of the Primate and Dr. McHale. The religious element was all-powerful in all such

Tenant-right was made only second to religion, in cases where the Roman Catholic clergy had the chief influence; but from its being thus associated with the subversion of the Establishment, and other matters uppopular with Protestants, as well as from its being identified with Sharman Craword's bill on the subject, regarded by many mant advocates as complicated and impracticable, the Tenant-league candidates were everywhere beaten, in Down, Monaghan, Derry, Tyrone, &c, and such as were successful, as Duffy, Lucas and others, were elected mainly on other grounds. The real friends of Tenant right hope that the Attorney. General Napler's promised bill on the subject may be satisfactory, as the only probable chance of a settlement of the subject. You sold it, craven sycophants, to land-lordism, is the cry from the South and West to Ulster. You destroyed it by your blind, indiscriminating bigotry, is echoed back from the mountains of Ulster to Munster and Company. and Connaught.

and Connaught.

In regard to the future—to listen to the calculations of the partisans of the Ministry, and their opponents, you would never fancy they regarded a body of Legisla tors, uniting for the public good of common country; rather, the bands of hostile parties, armed at all points, about to enter a Congress with the view of plotting each other's destruction. It is, will Lord Derby have a majority? Will the Opposition be able to out him? To which will the "Conservative Liberals," and to which the "Liberal Conservatives" learn? And what will be the force of the "lrish Brigade"? They have lost Reynolds; but they have gained Bowyer and

Swift; they have lost Arstey, and gained Duffy and Lucas. Will their weight turn the scale! And should they succeed in putting out Derby, whom should they try to put in! Not the Whigs—not Russell.

Were rieds and infinitedation confined to the "wild Irish?" Not abut of it. There was more of both in civivitized England. Only, in Ireland it was generally a word and a blow—more irequently, the blow and the word together. Sometimes the blow without the word. In England, John Buil often roated, and no more—or smashed things in his wrath—or kept up the noise till the police come and put an end to the riot. But there was another difference.

was another difference.

In Ireland the voter was sorely beset. Starvation if he disobeyed the landlord, damnation if he withstood the pricat. He wou'd appeal to the one, "Don't ask me, your honor. I'd he excommunicated, and never dare to show my feet in chapel;" to the other, "Don't ask me, your reverence; I'd be turned out, with my wite and childer, to starve." But in England it was the cuffict of long ourses. It come out on the Derby election, where a Mr. Morgan was caught in the fiset distributing bribes, as the agent of a member of the forcement, Mr. William Berasford, Secretary at War. That bribery is the rule, the only difference being that the scale of prices varies according to localities—"Yours," said he "is a poor place"—meaning Derby—"we give as much for two votes in Shrewsbury as for twenty here." However, he was seized, with his sheaves of benk notes and bags of sovereigns, and fully committed under the new bribery set of last sersion.

And this it is that fills people with amazement,—that, after the disclessures in the Koppock sygney case, which occupied so much of the time and attention of last sestion, and led to the disfranchisement of the borough of St. Albans, and the passing of an act of such stringency St. Albans, and the passing of an act of such stringency against bribery at elections,—there should come forth such disclosures. Whether it is that habit has become a second nature,—or that the act, from negligence or stupidity, is not generally known.—or that in a dare-devil spirit, the places where use and wont nave be-come lovels rate, are determined to try conclusions with the Parliament who shall be strongest, certainly bribary has prevailed widely and shame leasty beyond all former precedent. In the conflict, however, they will come off second best. There will be funny English as well as irish disclesures.
When Francis Jeffrey was once pleading, before the

Irish disclosures.

When Francis Jeffrey was once pleading, before the General Assembly, the case of a ciergyman accuses of making too free with the bottle, he said, "Let every member of this venerable Assembly put ols hand upon his heart and ask, who has not done the same?" Here upon a storm stress, with cries of "Order," and "Chair," and "Apologize." Jeffrey stood with his arms folded till the storm subsided, and then quietly got off by saying, "I ask paidon, Mederator: it was endrely owing to my ignorance of the habits of the Church." If these cases of erormous and barefaced brivery have occurred, from an assurance that they shall escape in the universality of the practice, they may find a Commons Committee made of sterner stoff than a Scottish Assembly.

The Parliament, is it? Or the Ministry? Or both?
The Times says, the day is gone by—and the men have passed away—when any slogic leader might conduct an Opposition, according to his pleasure—sure of the obsequious devotion of his followers. The chief men must unite, deliberate, act in union. Even so,—and this is not at all likely—the prevailing opinion is, that the Ministry will stand—at least a while; that there will be no attempt to put them out,—and so a new dection—by an amendment to the Address, or a vote of No Confidence. It is far from unlikely, that as the Ministry take their stane upon Free Trade, now that it is irreversible, so they will scud before the wind of public opinion on other matters,—carrying with them sections of the Opposition on the several questions to which they are committed respectively,—till the great spassions of the Opposition on the several questions to which they are committed respectively,—till the great spassions of Finance or Reform shall bring on the crisis.

And who can tell the result when that crisis shall arrive? Have not the late elections shown, that, at prosent, freedom of election is a nonentity? Could Derby htmedt refuse to acknowledge the necessity of the rive? Have not the late elections a nonentity? Could Darby himself retuse to acknowledge the necessity of the Ballot? Would be not have as good an apology for conceding it, as the Clars election was to Peet and Wellington for conceding Emancipation, or the Birmingham muster for granting Reform? And then, the number of the "doubtfuls" returned, this time, is unusually of the "Gountains retained, the time, a unusually great, the "Nominalists," in political opinion, not philosophical, as distinguished from the "Realists," the men who got in, as the shortest road to a livelihood, who are quite ready, for a consideration, in the Castlerragh phrase, "to turn their backs upon themselves,"—aya. phrese, "to turn their oacs upon taematics," ay, and like the patriot, at the tine of the union, accused of selling his country, who thanked God he had a country to sell, right gled are they to nave it in their power to perform so profitable a feat. Whatever others, by clair-voyance, may foretell, I choose not to prophesy.

TELESCOPOS.

An amusing mode of punishing a Roman Catnotic who voted for a Tory landford, Col. Vandelour, occurred in Clare,—amusing: but not to the unfortunate victor. The women of a handel met blim on his return after re-cording his vote, and stripped him; he was old and feeole, and having inshed him with nettles, sent him home n his shirt. It was dusk when he entered the house, and on seeing him, the wife and children ran out, shouting "Welliallew, I knew they would murther him; and here's his ghost come back to us."

Further riots have taken place in the County Clare. At Limerick, on Sunfay, a mob attacked some soldiers of the 31st Regiment and injured two beyond hope of recovery, besides severely materialing several respectable civilians for interfering. The riggin afterward attacked the barracks of the 31st, and deors off the guara with volleys of bricks and stones. There being no officer within the walls as the time the sergeant commanding was unwilling to use extreme measures, and therefore endured the attack with patience. A detachment from the Castle barracks afterward turned out and dispersed the mob at the point of the bayones, not, however, without severe resistance—the cilicar in command being wounded, and many of the soldier's carbines being smashed, bayonets broken off, &c. The dist was the regiment that fired on the people at Six antib-bridge, and hence the attack on them at Limerick. In other parts of Ireland, the excitement connected with

The National Exhibition at Cork continnes to attract. The 4th of August is fixed for the elec-

tion of a Roman Catholic Prelate to fill the vacancy caused by the translation of the Archbishop of Dupin Apprehensions are again expressed re-

garding the extension of the potato bright, especially in districts adjacent to the Southern and Western coasts A panic readily spreads on this subject, and we have as yet no data to judge of the extent of the blight. The Galwey Packet, and some other papers, say the failure is partial, and not of sufficient extent to create any serious alarm.

FRANCE.

Secret Trenty of the Three Northern Powers. It will be recollected that, a few weeks ago, several journals, both in Germany and this coun try, published an analysis of a series of notes ex-changed between the Cathnets of St. Petersburg, Vi-enra, and Bertin, on the subject of the present position of France, and more especially with respect to the double eventuality of the establishment of an elective

double eventuality of the establishment of an elective or an hereoftary Empire. The conclusion to be drawn from these notes was, that in the event of the establishment in France of an elective or personal Empire, the change being merely nominal, and the state of matters remaining in reality what it was before, the Powers might be disposed, for the sake of the peace of Europe, to make a further sacrifice of their feelings by acknowledging it as a Government defacto; but that in the event of an attempt to establish an hereditary Government, the Powers feel it their duty, as it was also their determination, to act very differently, and that they were resolved neverto permit their duty, as it was also their determination, to act very differently, and that they were resolved never to permit so flagrant a violation of existing treatles and of public law. As long as a member of the House of Bourbon should exist, the Powers were resolved, if the question of right to the throne of France should arise, not to toll erate its being taken possession of by a usurper. To allow that would be to indict a merital blow on all the dynasties of Europe. Such is a resume of the numerous notes exchanged between the three Northern Powers in the course of the months of February, March and Aeril.

of histories of turings. Such is a realized to a function of the property of the months of February, March and April. In the beginning of May it was agreed that these notes should be made the foundation of a regular treaty between the two Emperors and the King of Prossis, and accordingly this treaty, which is dated the 20th of May, 1852, has been signed, ratified and exchanged. We are now enabled to give an analysis of this important document, which has not yet appeared in any journal. This Convention, like the treaty of the 25th of September, 1815, is placed by the three Sovereigns under the investion of the most holy and undivided Triaty. Their Majestles the Emperor of Austris, the King of Prussis, and the En peror of Russis, considering:

Incr the basis of European order is hereditary right, that in that respect there is a joint responsibility and interest (solidarite) between all European States; considering also that, as regards France, the House of Bourbon personings and represents the hereditary right, and that the present head of that House is the Count de Chamboud;

That the power exercised by M. Louis Napoleon Borsparte is a power se jaces, which essent even prop itself up with the presented right of the Emperor Na-poleon, since the ister voluntarily renounced, by the

poleon, since the latter voluntarily renounced, by the first article of the treaty of Fontainebleau, "for himself, his successors, and descendants, as well as for each member of his tamity, all the rights of sovereignty and demination, as well over the French nation and the hingdom of Italy, as over any other country;

That, according to the rules of international right, the violation of the treaty of Fontainebleau by the Empator Napoleon, while it released the Powers from the engagements taken by them with respect to blim, did not release bim from his remunciation, for himself and his descendants of the crown of France; in item as reaccerning or hands and as a second of the free of the france;

That, moreover, the very origin of the present power of the President of the French Republic is the negation

f hereditary right.

For all these motives, and for many others which it is ref all there motives, and for many others which it is useless to enumerate, the subscribers to the present convention consider it their duty to determine before-hand, and by e-immon accord, the conduct which they ought to hold in the event that one or other of the eventualities above enumerated should present them-

In the case that the Prince Louis Bonaparte, present President of the French Republic, should get himself elected by universal suffrage as Emperer for life, the Powers will not recognize that new form of elective power till after explanations shall have been demanded from Prince Louis Bonaparte as to the sense and mean-ing of his new title, and after he shall have taken an engagement—first, to respect the treaties; secondly, not to endeavor to extend the territorial timits of France; and thirdly, formally to renounce all pretensions to the

continuation or founding of a dynasty.

In the case that the Prince Louis Bonaparte should declare himself hereduary Emperor, the Powers will not recognize the new Emperor, and will address to the French Government, as well as to all the other European Government, a protest founded on the principles of public law and on the letter of the treates. They will afterward consult, according to the circumstances, of public law and on the letter of the treates. They wil latter ward consult, according to the circumstances, as to the ulterior measures which they may think it necessary to take. In the case that a popular or millisry movement should overturn the government of Prince Leuis B naparte, or simply in the case of the death of that personage, the Powers blad and oblige themselves to a d and favor, by all means in their power, the restoration of the legitimate heir of the Crown, and in the sequel they will recognize a cotter dynasty but hat of the Bourhous, and so other claims to the Count de Chambord. In acting these they protest beforehand against the imputation of mishing to attack the independence of France. France is free to organize her laternal government as she chooses, and the Powers do not reject the system called constitutional, any more than it by reject any other system. But the recognition of legitimate and hereditary rayally does not interest France alone; it interests all European States it is a na lones principle in as far as regres the other European Powers. It is on this account that the right and the duty devolve upon the Svereigns of defenoing that principle, and of assisting it to triumph in as far as that depends upon them.

This convent in a stored—Francis Joseph, Frederick

in as far as that depet de upon them.

This convention is signed—Francis Joseph, Frederick William, Nicholas.

The Ministerial changes so long talked of lave taken place. Drough del'Huys is appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Magne Minister of Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Magne Minister of Public Works. Baroche will take part in the business of the Council of Ministers.

To-day, Saturday, the Municipal and Communal elections commence. The Ministerial jour nais confidently reckon on the return, in almost all cares, of the Mirlsterial candidates, though it would sp-pear that some of the opposition have already been named, and several majors and deputy majors named by the Government rejected.

The Moniteur announces that the increased receipts of the Treasury have enabled the Min-ister of Finance to reluciouse to the Bank of France 5,000,000,001, of the 50,000,000, loan made by the Bank of France to the Treasury In 1848. This relimbursement

The second "Feast of Eagles" will, it appears, be celebrated with great pomp on the 15th, though not perhaps with a military display of the same extent as on the 16th May. During the day the Engles with be distributed to the National Guard, and a great which of aquatic sports will be held on the Seine. In the evening there will be a grand dramatic representa-tion at the French Opers, to which the deputations of the National Guard will be admitted gratis. the Nathons Guard will be admitted grains. The princi-pal streets will be illuminated, and, says the programme, firsworks on a grand scale will be let of from the Pont de la Concorde, one of which will represent Napoleon on horseback traversing Mount Bernard, with the fall-ing snow in the midst of the pyrotechnics—after the model of David's celebrated picture!

The Chapel of the Ecole Militaire, which has been restored by order of the Government o the purposes of Divine Worship, was consecrated on Sunday last. A mutiny broke out a few days since

among the convicts, 250 in number, in the prison of Riom, Puy de Dome. The military were called in and the eneute suppressed without bloodshed. The funeral of Marshal Excelmans took place on Tuesday, and was conducted with great pomp from the Grand Chancellerie of the Legion of Honer, which was the official residence of the deceased. The

Arendshop of Paris officiated, and Louis Napoleon and Jerome Benaparte were present.

Gen. Gourgand, formerly nide-de-camp to the Emperor, oled in Paris on Friday, 23d ult, after

a long illness. On Wednesday, 28th, he was buried in the Church of St. Thomas Aquinas. None of the em-ployees of the Elysée assisted at the obsequies, on ac-count, it is said, of the suspicious that will exist that Georgeud acted insincerely toward the Emperor at St. Helena. It is said that the father of the Princess de Vasa refuses to consent to her marriage with Louis

Napoleon. The father is an officer in the Austrian service. The public, however, have not yet settled to their satisfaction whether the President's intended be really Mille, de Vesa or another Princess of Baden.

The Journal de Rouen, and Journal de la Mearthe et les Vorges have received "warnings" for commenting on the municipal elections. A waterspout burst over Conlon Roads, Sunday last, and awamped a number of small vassels

filled with holiday folks. There was no loss of life. Moulin, the principal town of the department of the Ailler, has voted a sum of 10,000 franca to receive the President in case he should visit that

Piece.

A curious discovery has just been made at Largres. Some workmen in excavating the remains of a Roman ercelon, came upon an arched cave, from the read of which hung a bronzesepulenral tamp lighted, - the of the perpetually burning lamps, in fact, said to have been in use among the ancients. We give the story as it appears in a French paper, and copied into the Mining Journal. It is said a similar lamp was discovered at Vierro in 1540.

A decree is published permitting the

and the Var, of the cultivation of Tobacco by way of ex-periment. The species of Tobacco grown is to be of the light kind, suitable for smoking.

Considerable curiosity was manifested lately by the announcement of Prouchon's new book,
"Social Revolution proved by the comp d'dat of December 2:" but the Minister of Police has disappointed
public expectation, for the publication has been stopped.

The towns of Beauvais have just celebrated, with great splender, the fete of Jeanne Hachette

A funeral ceremony took place on Sun-day at the Church of Napoleon, St. Leu, in commemo-iation of the anniversary of the death Louis Bonaparte, ex.King of Holland. [He died at Florence, July, 25, M. Alex. Devie, Bishop of Belley, ex-

plied on the 25th less, in the s5th year of his age.
It is reported that ten new Senators are about to be created. Four of the proposed Senstors are Generals, four Bi-hops and two ex Peers.

Count d'Orsay continues dangerously ill.

A few nights since the extensive spinning mills at Bourroux, near Tours, belonging to Messre.
Reze, cloth manufacturers, were destroyed by fire.
Loss 160,000 france. Sixty families are thrown out of

employment by the casualty.

The Hotel Monaco, belonging to the Duke de Montpensler, and situated in the Quartier St. Germain, Paris, is advertised to be sold.

SPAIN.

The Epoca states that Don Carlos has npulled his former abdication in favor of the Count de Montemolto. The dissolution of the Cortes, it is said.

will take place some time in the month of August. Accounts are received in Madrid from

the Philippine Islands to the 18th May, at which date the Spanish expedition against the island of Mindanar had been completely successful. Gen. Ozcaris, the Spanish commander, had been wounded. Preparations were mealing at Jolo for the construction of a Spanish fort

there.
The Government has assigned the city of Seville as a residence to the French refugees. The railway mania continues undimin-

As. In order to invest the proceeds in the line to Cor An extra credit of 8,525,000 reals is opened at the Ministry of War.

Eleven valuable pictures-by Murillo, Zurbaran, Cano, Herara, Valdes, Spanoietta, and Ur bus—that were stolen many years ago from the mon-sstery of La Cartuja, at Seville, have been discovered at Cadiz, and claimed by the Government.

HOLLAND AND BELGIUM.

later than the 14th. They contain nothing further re-specting the demands made by the English and French Minbters for reparation of the outrages committed on Frank travelers. Mehemet All Pachs, son of the late Viceroy of Egypt, had arrived at Constantinopie, ments are in progress for the formation of a great Railreso Company, with a capital of thirty-six millions o france. The object is to place Hoband in direct Railroad communication with Germany, Belgium and France. The total receipts of the State Railroads An English Company are busied in mapping a railroad from the Capital to Belgrade. in Reigium during the first six menths of the year were 7.761,342 france, and in the corresponding period of pre-ceoling year only 6,850,944 france Reports have been current that serious

disturbances had broken out in the Island of Candis.

Letters from the Island two days previous to the above date, make no mention of any general outbreak. At the same time it was not denied that riots had occurred at DENMARK. Rettino and other parts of the Island

As mentioned in last dispatch Christo-As mentioned in last dispatch Christophorous Papoulad, the faustical preacher, had at last been taken, and brought to Athens. Gen Colocotroni, who was at the head of the expedition, sent out to capture him, had absolutely refused, in spite of his instructions to fire upon the people, in order to avoid giving rise to a religious war. At last Father Vasillari, a Mainote monk, and one of the most dery adherents of Christophorous, was bought over, and accompanied by six gens d'armes, disguised as peasants, succeeded in taking him prisoner, and placing him on board a Government steamer, which carried him to Athens, whence he was carried to Parsa, for trial at next assizes.

King Otho had gone to Carlsbad, many, on account of his health, leaving his wife, as liegent to administer the affairs of the kingdom. COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Baring Brothers & Co.'s Circular,

tution to be adopted. The Senste wishes to recistabilish the Constitution which existed before 1848, while the citizens wish to make it more Democratic. The Ger-

manic Diet has when the side of the Senate, and the dif-

feetly appears distant from a settlement.

On the 23d, four statesmen of "the Dartmouth Co-alition" held a conference at Lelpsie, viz: M. de Pfordaltion" held a conference at Lelpsie, viz: M. de Pfordaltion" held a conference at Lelpsie, viz: M. de Beast and Behr, from Dresden, and Col. de Meiseder, Roppeard Behr, trem Dresden, and Col. de Meiseder, Roppeard Beart Back Col. (Col. 1988).

sentative of Bavaria, at the Customs Congress at Berlin The result of their conference has not transpired.

It is said that the recent visit of Princes

John and Albert, of Saxony, to Berlin, related to a pro-

The police of Oldenberg have arrested

From Brunswick it is stated that the

Duke of Frunswick is about to marry, and therefore in-sits on having the issue of the decosed Duke excluded from the succession. The intervention of the Germanic Diet is demonsed in the matter, prematurely, one would think, as neither of the parties have any children.

PRUSSIA.

intended to be taken in regard to the law of election for

The Cologne Gazette has the following

from Berlin, 20th: "It is certain that the coallition of Darmstadt no longer finds its principal support in Aus-tria, but is reduced to rely on its own strength. The Bavarian Pienipotentiary has declared to the Bavarian

Haverian Pientpotentiary has declared to the Havarian Ambarsador at Berlin that the difficulties which were not yet smoothed down, were only regarding points of form, and that they eight be all easily removed if Prussies with discussion to fix a priod when the negotiation for a treaty of commerca with Austria would commerce, an condition that the basis of the reconstitution of the Zoiverein shall have been laid down. It is prepared that an arrangement will take place whom the Contract with here recoved the labors.

The Prussian Post-Office statistics for

letters charged with inland postage,

the year 1851, are just published. Number of letters from Royal family, public offices, &c., not subject to

Science 20, 12000; letters coarges a lin imand possess, 5,582,554; letters transites through Prussis, 1,561,476, letters through Provincial p st-offices, 2,056, 792, Total, 70,487,868. The total amount of leuer stamps and stemped envelops was only 11,715,499. Total number of employees in the Prussian post office

department, 9,231.

The Minister of the Interior has just

addressed a circular to the authorities, in which he

recommends them to exercise the strictest surveillance over Polith emigrants who pass the Fronch frontier, and ordering the Police on the Belgian and Freed frontiers to send back all whose papers are not perfect-

The severe steps recently taken against

the press, have caused the editors to call a Convention for the purpose of adopting measures for sell-protection.

RUSSIA.

de Nesselrode is to retire from his place of Arch Chan-celler and Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Empire, and be succeeded by Baron de Mayendorff.

A small town called Praschke, on the

confines of Poland, was recently consumed by fire. Four hundred and nineseen houses and barns were burned. The inhabitants of some neighboring Prus-

sian villages came with engines to render assistance, but were not permitted to pass the frontier without

SWITZERLAND.

The Federal Assembly of Switzerland

met on the 23d, to elect the President and Vice President of the Confederation, for the year 1853. M. Naeff, the late Vice President, was elected President, and M.

M. Bacheland, Prefect of the District

The Federal Council had referred the

petition of the Committee of Posteux, to the Council of State of Friburg. The Grand Council was convoked

tor the commissi, to examine the petition of the Repub-ican meeting of Noutchasel, requiring the adoption of measures to effect the Intrigues of the Royalists.

The draft of a new Penal Code has just

been submitted to the National Council. It abolishes

ITALY.

are at a stand, the Grand Duke being unable to make up his mind whether to retain his new Mintarry or take back the old. M. Bocella was proceeding to form a Cabinet, when a note was forwarded by Sir Henry

English Minliter Intends shortly to present a note rela-tive to the evacuation of Tuscany by the Austrian troops. The finences of the Duchy are in a deplorable condition, so much so that in March next either the

Covernment must contract a new loan of 40,000 000, o

ecome backrupt. Twenty-three millions have all eady been expended on the Austrian army of occups

Letters from Rome state that it is the

intenden of the Papai Government to surround the city of Ancona with an actroi wall and that the work is to

by a new with an action was a constant work as the commenced immunediately. Another letter, of the 18th, in the Augsburg Gazettee, says that several arrests have been made at Rome of persons carrying on political correspondence with parties in Parls. The Information in Parls.

The Roman Gas Company have pur-

The Piedmontese Gazette of the 23d

published the law voted by the Chambers which fixes the land tax in the island of Sardious at one tenth of the

as t produce, besides two additional centimer per france; which built a centime is reserved for grandles indemnities to such tax payers as may have suffered losses from the fire, hall or floods.

A letter from Turin of date 24th, says,

that the arrests made in Lombardy, are not fewer than

1-0, without including those at Fearrara, which, it is said, relate to the same affair. The alleged conspiracy is being legalted into at Mantus, and will be tried by a Military Commission. Some intercepted letters of Kos-

The Austrians are forming a camp of

30,000 men near Soncona, for maneuvers during the autumn. The Pleamontese army will also form an ex-

The Corrier dell' Arno, of Florence, an-

A remnant of the band of the famous

robber, il Passatore had an encounter last week, near Riolo, in Romagna with a detachment of Pontincal Car-bineers. Five soldiers were killed, and the others

A telegraphic dispatch of the 20th, via

Vienna, says it is generally reported that the negotia-tions between the Holy See and Sardinia have com-

pictely miscarried. Spinola had tendered his resigna-

TURKEY AND GREECE.

Constantinople journals to hand are no

tock to flight. All the visitors who were at the Spas

nowners that the news of the formation of a Customs-League for Italy is devoid of foundation.

auth's gave the clue to these arrests.

tensive camp on the plain of Marengo.

Riolo immediately afterward left,

chesed for their gas works the site at the Circus Maximus, known to antiquarians as the locality of the rape of

hat led to the arrests was supplied by the

of Veves, in the Canton of Vaud, was a few days since cited before the Council of State, to give explana-tions regarding his conduct of M Theirs's expulsion from Switzerland. He afterward resigned, or, per-

Frei-Herosé, Vice President.

haps, was dismissed.

espital puntshment.

The Eberfelde Gazette states that Count

the future House of Peers.

gress shall have resumed its labors."

Nothing is yet known as to the measures

The present House dies a

A Congress of Directors of all

Per Africa. London, Friday, July 20, 1892-5 P.M.
The Colonial and Foreign Produce markets have been dall this week, and lower prices have been submitted to former-eral articles, as will be seen by the subjoined remarks. For Corron, however, there has been an active demant at an Cotton, however, there has been an active demant at as advance of fully id. With a succession of attenuely flow weather, the Const trade remains much depressed. Movey continues abundant. Consous this afternoon left of at 100, 2010; for the account. But Silver 5.0. New Dollars 1, 10. In consequence of the great demand, the Honorable I ast India Company have advanced their rate for Bills on Bengal and Madrias to 2, and on Boonbay to 2.00 the Company in the Company is not a support of the amount drawn on the three Presidenties from 7th to the 23d last has been £000,300 14/2, of which £703,525 14/2 on the Bengal.

Cocumental has become quiet, and of 500 bags at ancient only about our four has found bayers at the previous value; Mexicas Silver 5 11/2 of Honorana Silver 1 44/1.

at Brence of Outcomers inve arrested at Brence a macufacturer of spurious passports. In his possession were found eighteen official scale, with which he had been in the way of supplying a game of available rs with passports through various States, and all apparently issued and rise with perfect regularity. cort short ore fourth has found appear at the previous value, Mexican Silver 3, 1124; Honduras Silver 4, 244), with ordinary to good black from 4,1125;6. Cocca. 310 hazs modding to fair Trinidad at auction on Wednesday were all bought in at 32,236, white 70 harrels Oretada of fair quality were sold at the low price of 7,5 even. men Railroads will assemble at Sturtgard in a few days, to consider the subject of e-tablishing a uniform tariff

Grenada of fair quality were sold at the low price of \$7.5 fowt.

Covyer flat, and price \$6d &1, bower, with very limited inquiry. The various public sales have oftened \$1.50 cake \$20 tags Plantation Coviers of which a small portion only found talors at the above reduction, \$1.00 bags Narlve party realized at 43 \$1, 2050 bags Coats Rica the sound taken in at \$1, 24.50; which have been add by provate contract at \$0, \$24.50 bags coary \$8 and \$10 bats of \$1.50 bags at \$1.50 bags coary \$8 and \$10 bats of \$1.50 bags at \$1.50 bags coary \$8 and \$10 bats of \$1.50 bags at \$1.50

control.—We have had a very good demand, and the sales of the week have been a 200 bales East India at a general improvement of d. At Liverpool the business has been very large, and prices are id, and in some instances nearly id. dearer: yesterday they quoted Midding threams bid.

id. dearer: yesterday they quoted Midding Orleans Sid. 47 B.

Bauos, &c.—At the public sales yesterday, little progress was made to realizing. Gambage, Optim. Oil of Peppermitt and Cape Alores were all bought in .66 come Castor Oiles ld from 15/36 4 be los generally 1 cheaper Sanaparilla sold freely, 200 sectors to discase from 16/31/35, and 15 pkg. Jan. 316 pkg.

ithout inquiry
INDIGO - The quanterly sales concluded yesterday; the re-

without unjuity

I Notice—The quasterly sales concluded yesterday, the result is, so far, satisfactory, that of the Notice that the remains without unjuity

I Notice—The quasterly sales concluded yesterday, the result is, so far, satisfactory, that of the Notice that the respect from par to 24 lower for good and fine, and Sodo, lower for ordinary and undecided qualities; low Madras and Kurpah 2d, lower, and better sinds of both par to 2d dearer. For America 300 chasts are supposed to have been taken. The rungs of prices has been 8 longs?

3 436 b, Madras 2 of 4 c, Kurpah 2, 1025 c, Onde 2,23, 9.

The lace Trade is steenly at \$2.262 2, 45 c, Onde 2,23, 9.

The lace Trade is steenly at \$2.262 2, 5 c, Onde 2,23, 9.

The lace Trade is steenly at \$2.262 2, 5 c, Onmore Bars and \$6.26 for Raits in Wales. Scotch Pig about 44, 6 for mixed numbers on the Clyde.

Laxsero Caxes—Fire American are readily saleable from vessel at \$2 in bila, and \$7.15 for bags; none offer in bulk. London-made \$7.10 a.x.5.

On s—In Fish we have no change to notice. Offer, held at \$4.50 a.50, finds few takers. Paim 2. Coods Not 29, 35 at \$4.50 a.50, finds few takers. Paim 2. Coods Not 29, 35 at \$4.50 a.50, finds few takers. Paim 2. Coods Not 29, 36 at \$4.50 a.50, finds few takers. Paim 2. Coods Not 29, 36 at \$4.50 a.50, finds few takers. Paim 2. Coods Not 29, 36 at \$4.50 a.50, finds few takers. Paim 2. Coods Not 29, 36 and for brown, linesed a ready sale at 22, 50 and bags individual to sood clean Java from 9 at \$2.10, and a \$2.50 bags middling to sood clean Java from 9 at \$2.10 a. 20 and \$2.50 bags middling to sood clean Java from 9 at \$2.10 bags later of 5,500 bags Bengal at \$2.50 bags referred to \$2.10 bags later of 5,500 bags Bengal at \$2.50 bags referred to \$2.10 bags later of 5,500 bags Bengal at \$2.50 bags later of 5,500 bags Bengal at \$2.50 bags later of 5,500 bags white a fold on Monday, nearly the whole found takers; good and fire first and second at last sales of 1,800 bags white a fold on Monday, nearly the whole found takers; good

pressing sales.
TALLOW—Firmer at 30/2 08, 3 on the spot, and 30,0 for ar-TUBERTINE-Rough, 8,6 to 9; Spirits, British, 34/4. In Tuscany, the affairs of Government

> Richardson, Brothers & Co's. Circular. Per Africa.] Liverroot, Friday, 7th Mo. 30, 1852. QUERCITEON BARK is only in retail demand at 7/ to 7/3 for first quality Philadelphia and Baltimore as quoted last

appointment of the party represented by Bocella. Nothing is a crecised, but the correspondence of London papers assert that the Ministry, including Bocella, will either be retained in office, notwitstanding the remonstrance of England, or that a coalition between the old and now Administration will be effected. It is reported that the Assus continue dull, and are rather lower; 21, to 21,6 for, Montreal Pots and 25,6 for Pearls.

There is no clause in any description of Out from our last report of this article, whether in demand or price.

RESIN and other kinds of Naval Stores are also unchanged.

Tallow in rather improved request, at full prices; fins North American, if here, worth 39, 47, 113 fb, but none in the carket.

North American, if here, worth 50, \$\psi\$ 113 15, but near a termarket.

Land-Sales of the week 30 tuns; 58, demanded, but at that figure business is restricted; at 1; less, buyers would operate more facely.

BEEF-The sales this week have been confined to transactions among the dealers, for the supply of Australias subgration ships; full prices are paid for qualities stapted to this trade, as the supply of such is small. The recent imports are mostly of interior quality, and such are very difficult of sale.

Cult of sale.

Poss —An import of 500 bbls, this week from the limited

Poss—An import of 500 bile, this week from the limbs.

The inquiry is restricted, and holders are dispused to accept taker easier prices lian we have quoted, say 2.6 P cwt.

Bacon—The warm westers and an abundant supply of vegetables have improved the demand, but we do not allor our quotations.

Gaars—On the 25th and 26th, much heavy rain fell in this neighborhood and some other parts of the United Klasdom, but since then the weather has been everything that can be desired by the agriculturiat for his crops, and a partial beginning has been made in respiring Bartey and Gaz, and lew patches of Wheat have also been out. Our accounts from the important extrict of the Upper rail Quara Lairs.

siming has been made in resping Barley and Clais, and few patches of Wheat have also been cut. Our accounts from the important caustrate of the Upper and Lower Lais, in France are good, as it respects the crops of Wheat, Barley and Cats, and enting of each has been priceoded with under very lavorable circumstances, but Ryo is reported to be denicient in that locality, and in the Eastern Frontier; also is the district around Cotome this Grain appears to be very deficient. Our own crops of all Grain are well reported of in the letters we have recently received from all parts of the Kingdom, but the Potato disease in Ireland appears to have been on the increase during the last tea days. The new crop is centle; freely to ma ket, and selling at an aftergree of about 2 for 112 fb.

Hors—The accounts from Susaex and Kent continue to be good. No change hat taken place in the value of last years crop. The stock on hand is small.

From the influence of the near approach of a good crop of Whita I we have had a very desired inquiry for either Whita Text buildence of the currency of the former, but had buyers appeared for lots some concession would have been made; and for Flott the demand continues so small, that price are almost nominal; and we have similar savices from London and Glasgow.

Intra restricted, and sales can now only be made in result and for immediate shipment.

Since the 27th the weather has been dry and hot, and

moet of the Irish markets, the consumption of this artist is much restricted, and sales can now only be made in seasily and for immediate adjouent.

Since the 27th the weather has been dry and hot, and under the influence of it we have had no transitions of moment reported in Floors and Whan.

At our market this morking we had a slander attendance of millers and dealers, who supplied themselves very caltiously with retail parcels of Wheat, and on such sales the buyers had the turn of the market in their taver, and the same remark will represent the Floors trade. In Island Coan on the spot on sales were reported, but there was a colive inquiry for cargoes C. F. and J. Oars and Oarstal, continue quite neglected.

At the close of the market sales of two parcels of Caste. White or high mixed Wheats were reported at 5 % to 5 to 10 mercels ince this day week from abroast Wheat 10 of quarters, the first existing and the latter from watching and 20 secks. Export: of Coan 4.23 quarters, the watch of the coan of the coan of the sales from the first of the first sales of the first sales of the parcels 10 to 9, energy currency of American Greates is White What 5 it to 9, general turn of Philad lighth and Baltimore 13 to 15, white water, No. 1, 12 (6, 19) to 19, 5; Canadian 19, 5; dealed western, No. 1, 12 (6, 19) to 19, 5; Canadian 19, 5; dealed parcels 12, to 19, per barrel. Files Notian Coan needs 11/10 to 10 to 10 parcels 12, to 19, per barrel. Files Notian Coan needs 11/10 to 10 to 10 parcels 12, to 19, per barrel. Files Notian Coan needs 11/10 to 10 to 10 parcels 12, to 19, per barrel. Files Notian Coan needs 11/10 to 10 to 10 parcels 12, to 19, per barrel. Files Notian Coan needs 11/10 to 10 to 10 parcels 12, to 19, per barrel. Files Notian Coan needs 11/10 to 10 to 10 parcels 12, to 19, per barrel. Files Notian Coan needs 11/10 to 10 to 10 parcels 12, to 19, per barrel. Files Notian Coan needs 11/10 to 10 to 10 parcels 12, to 19, per barrel. Files Notian Coan needs 11/10 to 10 parcels 12, to 19, per barrel. Files No

Brown & Co.'s Circular.

Consequence of The N. Y. Tohone
GLASGOW, Wednesday, July 28, 182
Constwise and from Ireland the supplies have been gets
triffing; from abroad via the Clyde, 500 que, of Wazzi,
17,141 bbls. of Fleck, and 1,714 que, of Pleas arrived for triffing; from abroad via the Ciyde, de Peas arrived sor 17,141 bbls. of Flours, and 1,714 qrs. of Peas arrived sor 17,166 qrs. of We har 1:682 qrs of Barley; 133 qrs. of Olivariant 397 qrs of Peas from the Continent.

We have had still daily showers of rain, with a descript a unexphere. Portators are again smitten with solver apparent. For a proposition of the more forward fast approaching maturity, and to the more forward in the more forward in the more forward in the stoke will likely be in play in a couple of sease. Business was languid during the week—the casting hupers increasing in proportion to the pressure of some arrivals for sales. This day's market west moderately well attended by the spectively. Barley was neglected at a rimilar description of the pressure of some without tempting to investments, and Oly Mail without tempting to investments, and Oly Mail purpositions and the proportions about a company of the proportions.

From Holland it is stated that arrange-

Nothing further respecting the Belgian Ministerial crisis.

The Wanderer of Vienna of the 24th says: "The Treaty concluded on the 8th May in London, between Austria, England, France, Russia, Sweden and Prussia relative to the succession to the Crown of Dermark has been ratified by all the powers, and the exchange of ratifications will take place at London in the course of next month. The powers which have not taken part in the course of this Treaty have received official notice of it with an invitation to adhere."

GERMANY.

A disagreement has arisen between the Senate and chizens of Hamburg, as to the new Consti-